

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The United States doesn't want the earth—only the western half of it.

There is no string tied to Cy Leland's alleged anger with Morrill. It is a rope.

Harrison needn't be so fascinated with his own family as to marry inside of it.

Will you just watch the old American Eagle hovering her little brood of republics?

We may not have the ships, or the arms, or the armies, but Yankee ingenuity is always loaded.

Also the rumor that the Topeka Capital has been bribed into supporting a single gold standard is a rank fake.

If all the spectators are disarmed, it may be remarked that it is not plain Weyer was chosen to succeed Campos.

The breech mechanism of the Johnson anti-Leland crowd appears to have become overheated and jammed.

When Talmage reaches heaven there will probably be a howl from the congregation to let him have the middle seat.

As they sit down in the Boer country, the J. R. Burton senatorial boom appears to have "laagered" for the night.

General Weyer, who succeeds Campos, is a man of blood and iron. Perhaps. But what does he know about telegraphy?

General Russell Alger has taken part in the Cuban rebellion and may be elected at once to the position of re-entrance-in-chief.

Ed. Hoch of Marion, should stop and reflect that a gong is disliked as a musical instrument mostly because it plays only one tune.

There are several men in this country who believe that England can whip us, but none of these kind is running for office just at present.

The Boers let an American, Mr. Thacher, loose, as he told them he was a correspondent of the London Times. That is the Yankee all over.

If Bill Doolin is to receive a consideration for allowing himself to be captured, he is a financier. The Morgan syndicate ought to employ him.

France and England to gether have stolen Spain, the only pure Buddhist country left. This is what Buddha gets for his peaceful predisposition.

Alas and alack! What strange new mud is this that is flying at Topeka between bankers and circus men who have invaded the newspaper field?

Campes' conscience forbade him to act. His successor, Weyer, has no conscience. It is no longer a war to the dot and dash in Cuba, but to the death.

Eliminating all the superfluous Spanish names, the real reason Spain has failed in Cuba is because she has joshed and joshed and joshed around too much.

"I do not believe in calling men brutes, simply because women can't vote," says Mrs. Lense. Does the woman know what she is saying? Why, this is logic.

England, in these times of peace, is preparing fast for war. The United States is talking. And notwithstanding this dishonor of an old adage, we will win, if we fight.

This country should be prepared for war right now. This thing of getting licked for the first two years of a long war isn't pleasant and can be avoided by preparation.

If Ben Harrison thinks by proposing to Mrs. Dimmick who is forty, that he has established a custom for old men to marry middle-aged ladies, he should have a guardian appointed.

Mrs. Dimmick is forty. Had she been sixteen Harrison would not have proposed. Harrison's dignity demanded that the bride be fifty, but Harrison's heart made a compromise on forty.

George W. Glick should not plume himself on being identical with the resubmission sentiment. The resubmissionists are thinking just as much of the legislature as they are of the governor.

Campes said: "My conscience forbade me to act." Ingalls said: "The general who would lose a battle through the exercise of his moral nature would be the derision and jest of history."

When General Moltke said he had nine plans for getting into England but not one for getting out again he was right. England could no more successfully be invaded than could the United States.

Great Britain is no crump. If she makes a bluff it must be right away. England is acquainted with the Republican party and knows that a Republican president will be worse for the Monroe doctrine than Grover.

When the rheumatism and a deputy marshal both attacked Bill Doolin he quit. The story that he allowed himself to be captured for a consideration, however, should not be lost. It should be put into a dime novel at once.

That new discovery of a light that will permit a man's skeleton to be photographed is not so wonderful. The same thing is almost accomplished by the sun, as you will see if you hold your fingers between your eyes and the sun.

MCKINLEY AND REED.

A neat few contemporary criticisms, to the effect that the Eagle is not keeping up its lick of last spring in the interest of Tom Reed, we have only to say that the Eagle has never changed its opinion touching that gentleman's eminent fitness for the position, nor his generally fine equipment for the discharge of its duties. The Eagle is saying what it did of Reed conceded not only all that was claimed for McKinley, but that McKinley was unquestionably the first choice of the Republicans of Kansas. One thing particularly commended Reed to the Eagle and that was his reported declaration touching gold monometallism. It was given out that Mr. Reed had said that he was unalterably opposed to the single gold standard of Cleveland-Carlisle. Later, Senator Chandler of his own state, supposedly speaking for Reed, declared that while Reed is not willing at this time to agree to the unlimited coinage of silver, at the old ratio, by the United States alone, that he was and is in favor of Republican bimetalism, to be secured by the most feasible means, and with the least possible delay, so that gold and silver, admitted to unlimited coinage at an agreed ratio, shall together constitute the standard money of the world and the universal measure of all its values.

We submit that no other candidate for the Republican nomination, unless Don Cameron can be claimed as such, has said as much or gone as far as Mr. Reed in the direction of this popular demand. Even Benjamin Harrison, who as president became the sponsor of the international conference, never declared so emphatically against gold monometallism. Further, Reed among all the other candidates for the Republican nomination, is the only man whose monetary views are criticized by the New York goldbug press, which call him a "money-wobbler." Of course Reed is an eastern man, but so far east as to be as distinctly removed from New York influence as is the west. His constituency is, in number of miles, as far away from Wall street and its influences as is that of McKinley's. The state of Maine commercially and financially is no nearer New York than Indiana and Illinois.

As for anything else, the Eagle believed that next to McKinley the Republicans of Kansas were for Reed, and we believe that they thus stand in preference today. Besides Reed is a power, a natural born ruler, and of the stalwart stamp so admired by the west. He possesses the personal force of a Ben Butler, with the diplomacy of a Blaine. It is no disparagement to the other candidates to say that neither of them could preside, control and rule as he can, the lower house of congress, without offense and with such unanimity among its members. Wherein Grover Cleveland is an obstructionist, Reed would be a leader. McKinley is pure, patriotic and lofty in his ideals of statesmanship, Reed practical and aggressive. As president of the United States either would retain the admiration of the people of the whole country, as both command the enthusiasm of their party. If McKinley would possess the confidence of the more conservative and in a greater degree than Reed, Reed would have the more enthusiastic support of the radical and progressive elements. While the situation seems to indicate that the close contest between the two may force a compromise, upon some less universal ideal or choice, the fact remains that had the great body of the party the final say it would be either the one or the other, not that there is a want of confidence in Benjamin Harrison, or in Senator Allison, but rather that Reed and McKinley stand higher as ideal party leaders.

DO THEY MEAN FIGHT?

The Eagle has all way through the late thoughtful unpleasantness been the only distinctive war paper in Kansas, the only paper, Republican or Democrat, to maintain from day to day that it was to be, inevitably, a fight or a back-down. The incident of the flying squadron was held to mean Cuba as its destination and not Bermuda. Nobody, however, knew or for that matter knows yet the destination of that English squadron. It may be Sandy Hook and the New York harbor. One thing is certain, the whole English press braced up last Friday and Saturday, as per cable indications. Before the sun of Saturday went down ending the week, the London papers were asserting the ability of the British empire to whip the combined powers of the earth. It is a very serious question if England doesn't mean war. There was nothing in the speech of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour at Manchester on Wednesday last, in which he alluded to the Anglo-American disagreement, that would justify the bellicose tone adopted by the St. James' Gazette toward this country Friday, in commenting upon the remarks of the first lord of the treasury; and if the official organ of the aristocracy and exponent of British jingoism stood alone in its hostility toward the United States its vapors might be dismissed as insignificant. But there has been a general stiffening in the tone of the whole British press in discussing the Venezuela-Guiana boundary question since the European complications with which Great Britain was threatened have failed to develop.

The coincidence between this apparent change of temper in Great Britain and the activity at the British naval arsenals at Esquimaux, Halifax, Nassau and St. Lucia is remarkable. Were the conciliatory suggestions of our British consuls merely a mask to cover their preparations, and do they really mean fight?

Still Balfour's speech is remarkable for a number of things. As first lord of the treasury and the leader of the Conservative party in the house of commons, his speech was not conservative. It contains the average amount of "good will to men," which British rulers profess when they are intent on despoiling other nations. He declares that the South American marauders were not "guided by mean, sordid motives,"

and takes care to assert that the "external affairs of the Transvaal republic are subject to the control of Great Britain." In this way he replies to the German emperor's defiant telegram and gratifies the British lust for empire at the expense of the Boers' dignity.

We are more powerful than the Boers, and Mr. Balfour treats us with more consideration. He deprecates that "a large section of the American people" apparently regard "a war with England as a thing to be lightly indulged in, an exhilarating exercise, a gentle stimulant." He deems this "a horrible and distressing view," and asserts that "England did not desire anybody's territory." Such pacific assurances would be gratifying if they came with the promise that England would submit her claim to arbitration. Mr. Balfour should know that the issues are made up and that the Venezuelan affair cannot be settled by an exchange of compliments.

THE RUFE CONE CASE.

The Eagle predicts that the case will be thrown out of court. The power to prosecute Cone for an act which is by law made a crime, and a part of the punishment for which is the forfeiture of his office, in Topeka may be upheld by the court, but we doubt it. The constitution guarantees every man the right to be tried in the county in which his offense is said to have been committed, and anybody can see that the spirit if not the letter of the constitution is violated by this prosecution. But there is but one provision of the constitution which Daves seems to think entitled to his respect.

If Cone has been guilty of a crime he should be prosecuted and convicted in the ordinary way. Then if he refuses to vacate the sheriff's office it will be time to rush off to Topeka to have him ousted. Until it has been first adjudged that Cone was guilty of corrupt practices in the election, we predict that the supreme court will refuse to take jurisdiction of the case.

But outside of the legal phases of the question the Eagle has no sympathy with this raid, which is evidently inspired either of questionable interests or downright maliciousness. That decimal of a man, who is less as an attorney, the crown officer of the state administration, has already saddled upon this city, by the consent and connivance of Morrill, a police board and police judge and city marshal and assistant attorney general, everyone of whom would be overwhelmingly repudiated at the ballot box, and this round-about attempt to further annoy the taxpayers of this county by imposing upon them a sheriff of Daves' naming, is not only distasteful but repugnant to the people. Rufe Cone would not be worthy of a public expectation, had he as little character or of manhood as this man Daves, who brings a quo warranto suit, before the supreme court, on a case which if there is anything in it, is clearly outside of any such jurisdiction or proceedings. The Eagle does not have to know as much as a jack-leg country lawyer in affirming so much.

Now watch the supreme court bounce Mr. Daves and his quo warranto.

BOLIVAR AND BLAINE.

The New York Mail and Express has made the interesting if not important discovery that Bolivar was not only the Washington of Venezuela but the Monroe and Blaine of South America. He, that paper claims, was the originator of the Pan-American idea, which is so closely allied to the Monroe doctrine, and which was the hobby of James G. Blaine. Even before the independence of Colombia, which then included Venezuela, had been achieved, Bolivar formed the scheme of a general confederacy, composed of all the states of what was formerly Spanish America. It seemed to him that those states, having the same origin, being bound by the same interests and threatened by the same dangers, should be reciprocally bound to support and defend each other. The object of the proposed confederacy was to combine the resources and means of the several independent states for the general security and for the defense of their independence and liberty, and to strengthen the ties of amity between them, uniting them as members of a common family.

Mexico, Peru and Chile entered into treaties with Colombia to carry into effect the plan of Bolivar, and had these Spanish-American states stood by the resolution thus agreed upon it would not have been necessary for the United States to intervene, as in the cases of Mexico and Venezuela, to prevent independent American territory from being seized by the powers of Europe. Unhappily, the tendency in Central and South America has been toward disunion instead of union, and the Americans of Spanish origin are more discordant today than when bound together by the pressure of a common danger in their struggle for independence. The once vast republic of Colombia has been divided into Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. The "United Provinces of the Center of America" were broken up about fifty years ago into several independent states, inviting aggression by their weakness, and provoking it by their disregard of national obligations and individual rights. Chile has used her superior energies not to assist, but to crush and cripple her less bellicose neighbors, and Brazil's new institutions are not yet sufficiently robust for that great republic to show the influence she may yet exert for good among South American commonwealths. It is no wonder that England has thought the situation favorable for a territorial grab, which would have excited protest even had the victims been Asiatics or Africans, and which the United States, as the only power on the continent whose prowess and resources England respects, has justly undertaken to resist.

The Spanish-Americans—and under that term Brazil may properly be included—should learn from the Venezuelan incident the necessity and wisdom of following the counsels of their

great deliver, Bolivar, and uniting for the defense of their independence.

CAMPOS AND CUBA.

Decision from his opponents and contempt from his partisans will follow General Campos for the rest of his life, if General Weyer, his successor, should succeed, by exceedingly cruel measures, in putting down the Cuban rebellion.

And yet, weighing the situation carefully, it must be said that Campos acted on the instincts of humanity and that acting so, he did not err. He had won a former campaign by this course of pacification, moderation and compromise. He had every reason to believe that he could win another in the same way. But the Cuban rebellion which was smothered, years ago, has broken out again and its fire is fiercer now than the first time. General Campos was selected as the leader of the forces against the Cubans because of his former success, and he accepted the trust, believing the present rebellion no more serious than the first. But an exceedingly small force of insurgents have marched from one end of Cuba to the other. Beginning on the extreme eastern end of the alligator-like island these small bands have swept across the island to the extreme western provinces, burning and pillaging, when they were not avoiding the Spanish troops. These insurgents, practically in possession of the whole island, alone hesitated to attack Havana, and until Havana is captured or the Spanish forced to evacuate it, the rebellion is not ended. Havana, to judge from reports, is too strongly fortified to admit a fair fight for the small insurgent army, which, in surrounding it, must also lay itself open to pitched battles with the Spanish troops, which in all probability it cannot risk.

And so with the flood at its tide, and the insurgents unable to act in a decisive attack, General Campos, with his humane policy, is superseded by a "killer" and a blood-drinker.

The absence of any decisive action on the part of this killer, General Weyer, during the next week will vindicate Campos and assure the world that the Cubans will gain, ultimately, freedom. But in case of decisive action and the defeat and utter rout of the Cubans, Campos will be in contempt of the whole world and the Cuban rebellion practically at an end for the time being.

Does Campos merit this contempt? Does the general who spares the lives of men and the honor of women and the sacredness of property and the handicraft of labor deserve the ignominy coming with the failure of such a plan? Our precepts tell us no. History tells us yes, for the doctrine of war has no excuse for defeat.

THE SOONER THE BETTER.

The business of the Venezuelan commission ought to be dispatched as quickly as possible. The boundary line between the two principal parties concerned should be justly and definitely determined—as it no doubt will be—by those having the matter in hand and then, whether within the meaning of the Monroe doctrine or not, this government has no alternative, but to firmly demand acquiescence in her decision. It is only necessary to cite one precedent in justification of such a course, viz: the emancipation of the slaves of the south, during the civil war. There was clearly no authority in the constitution for the act, but it was considered imperatively necessary to crush the rebellion, and it accomplished its object and was sanctioned by general approval of the world over. The obligation presses just as heavily and urgently in the present instance, upon this government to take a decided stand, as when by act of federal authority four millions and a half of bondmen were rehabilitated with the full measure of their natural liberties.

It is high time that the arrogant, grasping nation that boasts of its drum-beat encircling the world, should be checked in its remorseless and unscrupulous career of conquest. Not content with dictating and controlling the financial policy of the greater part of the world, the British empire like a bird of prey, swoops down upon the weaker peoples of the earth and robs them of their possessions, meanwhile posing as a great Christian nation. The English boast that they have killed India; they have oppressed her with taxes and prohibitory tariffs and discouraged her arts as far as it was possible and bribed converts to the Christian faith by letting the land to the original occupants free of rent. And yet there are not wanting preachers and college professors in the eastern section of this country who daub their respective mouths with spotless cambric and obsequiously bend the knee to this despotic despoiler of the weak and helpless.

There is consolation in the thought that the natty-pamby milk and water sentimentalists who know more of books than they do of men, will cut but little figure in the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty. When the commission has handed in its report and the full extent of English imposition is ascertained, it will then be the special mission of Uncle Sam to stop that encircling drum-beat and smash the head of the drummer.

IS SHE DEAD OR NOT?

We all remember how the natives, backed by the Japanese, broke into the palace of the queen of Corea and murdered her and all her women attendants. It was blood-curdling reading. But now comes a story from Shanghai, through a dispatch to the New York Herald, which reads like some old romance of feudal times of castles, knights and ladies. It was last October when the bores, thirsting for the blood of the swarthy queen, rushed into her palace a howling mob and murdered every woman in sight. But the dispatch referred to now says that she was not murdered. It is said, suspecting the danger as soon as the horrible tumult arose on the outside, she fled to an obscure outhouse, where con-

cealing herself she witnessed the horror which followed, saw the bodies of her women attendants piled upon a pyre near her hiding place and burned, and the howlings of the insane mob, whose braves she heard congratulating themselves that the "infernal queen" was at last burned. The dispatch goes on to say that when the tragedy was completed and the assassins had departed the queen disguised herself and made her escape to a place outside of the walls of the city, where she found safety. But when the bodies of the women who had been burned were examined, the king and some others pretended to identify the queen's remains among the charred victims of the assassins, lest a search should reveal her whereabouts and lead to her murder.

The Japanese have accepted the statement of the queen's death as true, and the trial of Viscount Mura and other Japanese officials is proceeding at Hiroshima, although the alleged victim is alive and well. Last week three Coreans were strangled for complicity in the assassination of the queen, and although the Russian charge d'affaires at the Corea capital was in the secret of the queen's escape, Russia is using the supposed death of the queen as a weapon against the Japanese. The story is typical of the far East, where intrigue is common as the pestilence. That Russian diplomacy should make a bold imposture the basis of a demand upon Japan is also proof of the old adage that if you scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar. It is the diplomacy of the East and not of Europe, although the wiles of Russia are worthy of the East at times. Still the chances are that the queen was murdered and burned as at first reported, as it hardly seems possible that she should have thus escaped the horrible massacre and cremation so graphically described at the time.

IOWA PROHIBITION.

Iowa having relegated her prohibitory law in the interest of revenue, as the prohibitionists affirm, but in the interest of decency, as the majority of the people of the state have declared, at the ballot box, it seems now that there is to be a movement for the profits supposed to be found in the manufacture of liquors. The legislature is in session, and on last Saturday, Senator Pusey of Council Bluffs, introduced a bill to secure the manufacture of whisky in his city, which is a great corn market. The bill authorizes the manufacture of liquor, to be sold at wholesale only, spirituous and malt liquors in no less quantities than four gallons, and bottled goods not less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints. The law is to be in effect only in cities or incorporated towns where the present malt law is now or may hereafter be in force by the written consent of a majority of the voters, as provided by law. Violation of any part of the law subjects the violator to all the penalties of the present prohibitory law against the manufacture of liquor.

Pusey is a well-known Iowa lawyer of prominence, and a Republican. He said in explanation that the malt law has been very satisfactory in Council Bluffs, wiping out dives and improving the moral tone by removing the adjoining wine-room, gambling-house and brothel. That he didn't want to compel any town to have a saloon or brewery that does not want it, but that he did not think that any town ought to be compelled to have prohibition that didn't want it. It is said that there is no question of the bill passing the senate, but that it will precipitate a big fight in the house.

MARRYING AT MIDDLE-AGE.

General Harrison's engagement to Mrs. Dimmick is unusual in that the bride-elect is forty years of age. If the general's personality is of that strong character which can set a pace to fashion, and he can by this engagement to a woman of middle-age, establish a custom which will lead other men to do likewise, he will have accomplished something of infinitely more benefit to the country socially than can be found in all the brilliant record of the noble and renowned Harrison family.

It is generally understood that the retina of the eye of man may fade and wane as to print, distance and color, but that it never weakens to the blush of feminine youth or the dimple of a velvet skin. The old man may lift a tottering foot, or raise a palsied hand or pipe a wheezy, weakly eye or voice a piping sentiment from a wheezy throat, but sans teeth, sans voice, sans strength, still will he retain that ambitious discrimination for a blooming, youthful, beautiful face, and Panst-like, ask it, in preference, for himself.

Of course this is all wrong, and we know it is wrong because of its origin. The savage chief, his remote ancestor whom we still follow in many customs, had the power to discard the old wife and to take the blushing maiden. This he could dictate as his right, and it is this old dictation that today prompts the bachelor to seize the flower of 18, knowing even that her reciprocation of his love is largely pretension.

And so it is a general custom for widowers of good round belly and all-

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Without too great assumption it may be said that a great part of the marital woes have always come and do come today from husbands and wives of widely unequal ages. The snow of December is a fatal chill to the bud of May, and will ever be, so long as we are not angels of seraphic and ethereal temperament.

For this reason Harrison does society a favor by impersonating December seeking a union with the still remaining glories of an summer August.

THE ADVANCE OF THE CORN RATE.

Our farmers have just had an object lesson worth thousands of dollars as to the advantage of deep water ports to the south of us. The most of our corn shipped out this season has gone south, and while the price of corn to the consumer has been no higher than it was in the famous low corn year of 1885, the price at shipping points to southern markets has been from 5 to 7 cents higher than in 1885.

The Wichita rate to Galveston has been 25 cents per 100 pounds, making the average price of corn in southern Kansas considerably higher than if exported to the east. The natural consequence has been the shipment south instead of east, but the eastern roads, for the purpose of stealing the traffic, have managed to force a higher north and south rate of 35 cents, which will go into effect Monday.

The effect of this victory of the eastern roads will be a loss to the farmers of several cents on every bushel of corn. The roads offer no justification for their robbery of the producer. It is not claimed that it costs more than 25 cents to ship 100 pounds of corn to Galveston, but it is claimed that corn cannot be shipped to New York for less than 35 cents and that to enable eastern roads to do a part of the business an exorbitant rate must be charged to Galveston, or the north and south roads will be boycotted and injured in their Chicago business by eastern lines. It is simply a hold-up of the north and south roads with eastern connections.

The action of the traffic association is utterly wrong, vicious and outrageous. No business proposition could be more preposterous than the impudent demand of the eastern lines for an equal share of a traffic that naturally should go to a port 600 miles distant instead of a port 1,200 miles distant. That the producer should be prevented from enjoying the natural advantage of the shorter haul is a flagrant example of the tyranny of the traffic associations and brings directly home to the people the necessity for prompt legislation restricting the powers of traffic associations and prohibiting such despotic use of their rights. It ought not to be a difficult matter for the Republican party, which has made a good beginning in regulating interstate commerce, to enact a law that the producer shall not be banned by the traffic associations into paying a 1,500-mile rate for a 400-mile haul. That is all there is in the present advance of the Galveston rate and it is simply a case of highway robbery, a robbery of the producer for the benefit not of the consumer but of the carrier.

The people of the west in their efforts to build up southern deep water ports will have to face the greed and enormous combined power of eastern lines of roads and they should organize for the battle. The salvation of the people of this section lies in the development of the new southern ports. All their influence in congress should be used for such government appropriations as may be necessary to accomplish this object. Where they can ship either east or south at an equal rate they should ship south and organize and combine in every way to turn their trade in the direction of least resistance and to defeat the eastern combination against a natural outlet for our productions. The better price of corn during the coming season of the natural 35-cent Galveston rate is, as we said before, a great object lesson to our people and they should consider it seriously. We practically have now our gulf harbor; but we will have to fight if we are to enjoy the advantage of it.—Topeka Capital.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

There has not been a single disastrous prairie fire in Oklahoma so far this season.

The enemies of Judge Beatt claim that he conspired a chairvoyant in deciding cases.

Bill Doolin himself probably wishes that that rumor in regard to his being paid for being captured was true.

The finest bridge ever erected in the west is now being built across the Cimarron at Purcell by the Santa Fe.

McMaster calls attention to the fact that Canada would not be a place of refuge in a case of war with England.

It is charged that Leslie Nikola, while in Washington recently, tried to shake hands with a bronze statue of Andrew Jackson.

The Wankomts World says the only people in Oklahoma who will not raise wheat this year will be the fellows who didn't plant any.

Leslie Nikola telegraphed back that he had struggled to get Oklahoma allowed six delegates to the Democratic national convention.

Dr. Farling of Oklahoma City, is waiting for the pardon of Mr. Mikolagie, who was sent up to the penitentiary for three years for forgery.

The Oklahoma says that Greer county will add 90 Democratic voters to Oklahoma. And they are the kind of Democrats that never change.

Every member of the Dawes commission before coming west the first time were sentimental champions of the American Indian. They are not now.

The Oklahoma supreme court has decided that an appeal will not lie from a writ of habeas corpus brought from the district court. Judge Harford dissented.

The Purcell legislator says the Flynn bill means that the Five Tribes can come into the state after all the state institutions have been located, and help pay the taxes to support them. There is something in this. But Purcell is too good a town to worry about state institutions. Wichita has got along without them.

The Indian Chieftains say: "To say the very least of the conditions and prospects of the Cherokee nation, and of the five tribes in this territory, there is a great deal of unrest and uncertainty connected with the immediate future. Of late years it has become absolutely necessary for each of these Indian nations to maintain a strong organization of their leading men in Washington throughout the entire session of congress, for the purpose of fighting for the very life of these Indian governments. Just how long this can be successfully kept up is a matter of very grave conjecture, even among the Indians themselves, but there is one thing very sure, the prospects of long-continued Indian autonomy are getting less and less as the years go by."

A few short years ago there were no United States courts within the limits of this territory and there were plenty of people in those days who were willing to say that the United States government could not extend its jurisdiction over this country without the consent of the Indians. But the courts came, and have from time to time been enlarged until now they have well nigh absorbed our tribal courts.

Five years ago if anyone had been so foolish as to have ventured the assertion that even our towns would be incorporated under United States laws and taken possession by United States citizens this soon, he would have been put down as an idiot. To fully understand the real drift of events in regard to these Indian nations, and to realize that they must surely give place to a changed form of government and to a different system, one has only to compare the present with the distant past. The forces that are at work constantly looking to the destruction and absorption of all tribal governments in the limits of America are not the capricious fancies of any particular school of political economists nor of any particular political party but the trend of public sentiment that is governed solely by expediency. It will not and anything to the glory of the United States make a state out of this territory, but conditions are such that it has in the opinion of many congressmen become absolutely expedient to do so. The anomalous condition of the Indian territory has doubtless attracted more attention from the outside world than the mere fact that it was an Indian country, under an Indian government.

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